

The meeting of the Hawaiian Total Abstinence Union took place, as announced, at the Seamen's Chapel, on Tuesday evening. Beside the members, there was present a numerous audience both of residents and strangers. We were gratified to perceive so large an attendance of ladies. Their co-operation in the cause of temperance will be very beneficial. Moral suasion from fair lips cannot fail of convincing any man who has remaining in him any particle of a soul. The Exercises went off very well, particularly the singing, which was spirited and appeared highly to gratify the numerous tars who were present. The contrast between their weather-worn but happy and sober countenances and those of their brethren who frequent the misery vending shops of the publicans, was very striking, and an unanswerable argument in favor of their cause. The reading of the Cascade afforded no little amusement, and altogether was quite creditable to the authors, who we are told are members of the Union.

We are not without life here of a New Years' day if we can judge from the merry calls of youngsters before early day-light and the crackling of crackers. Our hosts of the Mansion House added not a little to the pleasure of the day by a handsomely provided lunch, which was well attended by their numerous friends.

The session of the Supreme Court at Lahaina is now over, and His Majesty may be expected here in ten days.

By the Columbia, from the Oregon, we learn of the arrival of 1,200 new settlers from the States. It is rumored that the whole body of settlers entertain the idea of establishing a government independent of the United States.

Other matters have heretofore interposed with our intention to give a brief outline of the life and character of the late Governor of Hawaii, whose death we were called upon to notice in a recent number. Although his life was not one of stirring incident, yet there are some points in it worthy of note. He was the sole survivor of the iron-hearted chiefs that constituted the household of Kamehameha I. The last branch has now dropped from the decayed trunk. The stern old chieftain has been gathered to his fathers. His generation have passed away, and in these islands, we shall never again behold their prototype. Yet in their day, they were of essential service to their nation and to form a correct estimate of them, they must be thrown back to the times in which they bore so conspicuous a part, and to the then character of the people over which they were called to rule. The present age is one step beyond them, but they prepared the way. They united isolated, hostile tribes, breathing mutual hostility, living upon rapine and war, into one peaceful, consolidated kingdom. Under their auspices good order, protection, justice, commerce and religion grew out of the chaos of heathen passions. They prepared the structure in rough for the finishing chisel of successors more enlightened, because possessing greater advantages of knowledge and experience with the Christian world.

Although the general caste of character of the old chiefs received a common impression from the state of former times, there were traits in each which were more particularly their own. Before commenting upon those of Kuakini, we shall first give an outline of his political career. When quite a youth, in compliment to the President of the United States, the cognomen of John Adams was bestowed upon him, and by that name he is most generally known. Adams's family, descended from the royal house of Maui, was one of the most distinguished and powerful of the reign of Kamehameha, and still retains its preeminence. Kecaumoku, his father, was a tried friend of that monarch, and one of the principal promoters of his fortunes. Being of prodigious personal strength,

his valor powerfully assisted Kamehameha in securing the entire dominion of the group. In battle he slew with his own hand the legitimate king of Hawaii, Kiwalao. He was no less distinguished in the cabinet and Kamehameha promoted him to the rank of chief counselor. His eldest son and heir was of the same name, but better known as Gov. Cox. Kaahumanu, the first Premier, Kalakua (Hoapile wahine) and Namahama, all three of whom were wives of Kamehameha, were his daughters. And at the present time in default of any heirs beyond the present king in the direct line from Kamehameha I, the heir presumptive to the crown is his great grandson. So that the Adams family, in whatever light it is considered, is of importance, second only to royalty itself, and still has left a numerous collateral branch, in the children of Kinau and the present premier, nieces of Kuakini.

Adams's first office of importance under Kamehameha I. was that of captain of the ordnance at Oahu. Upon the King's last return to Hawaii in 1813, he was raised to the rank of counselor. Immediately after the death of the King, Kaahumanu made him Governor of Hawaii; his original charge was limited to the district of Kona. In 1830 he further appointed him to the governorship of Oahu, which office he retained until December, 1831, when he returned to Hawaii. Adams's administrations were vigorous and effective. Energetic in action, but reserved in manners, he assumed to himself much responsibility. It was difficult to secure his confidence in matters of council, as he relied much upon his own judgment. Even those who lived near him many years were never able to form that intimate acquaintance with him, his views and plans of operation that most missionaries enjoyed who resided in the vicinity of their respective ruling chiefs. His character was eminently that of reserve in making known his policy. While in Hawaii, being remote from the seat of government and the influence of other chiefs mostly assembled around the King, he acted in a great measure independently of them, and sometimes contrary to their opinions. He may be considered in the light of a conservative of the old school, much attached to the ancient system of government, and only yielding to the new order of things, when the force of public sentiment and the authority of his superiors forced upon him a partial compliance. His acquaintance with the English language, and his thirst for knowledge, gave him a superiority in general intelligence, over most of the chiefs of his rank and afforded him a better insight into the nature of things than others attained. This superiority it would seem ought to have ranked him among the first to embrace the reformed system of government; but in his view, it foreboded the future subversion of what he much prized, arbitrary authority, and consequently the diminution of those facilities for aggrandisement, which had all along been the great ambition of his life. He was more enterprising indeed than other native rulers, and many of the objects which claimed his attention, such for instance as the building of churches and the making of roads, were intended for the public benefit; yet in most of his enterprises, his aim was to accumulate property. But he was correct in his business transactions and a man of his word. As early as 1823, he lived at Kailua, in a good style for that period, in a small wooden two story house, the first erected on the Island. His habits of living then were a mixture of civilization and barbarism. He usually, though not always went clad with garments, kept a regular establishment of servants and soldiers, ate at a table and slept on a bed when at home. When entertaining foreigners, his meals were served after the civilized fashion, though very much in the manner it is done on board a ship. He was from the first a regular patron of schools, sending out scholars as teachers upon his numerous lands, as fast as the missionaries would teach them to read, and directing his head-men to furnish them food and kapas at the ex-

pense of the land. He was also a regular attendant at church on the Sabbath, and though he remained several years an unbeliever and was fond occasionally of caviling at the truth of the scripture, yet he was never an open opposer, and set his people a good example in encouraging them to attend likewise upon preaching. He has been the great patron in the erection of almost all the permanent church buildings on the Island, and of some of them, he was at the sole expense of their completion, over and above what could be done by native labor. This may more particularly be remarked concerning the stone chapel at Kailua, and for its expensive finish, as well as its many glaring defects, he bore the sole responsibility, without consulting the taste of his pastor.

It was about the year 1823, that he became a member of the church. Although he continued a member till the day of his death, yet he did not shine as a Christian to the degree of some of his contemporaries, who have passed away before him. His pastor considered that he was swayed by too many worldly influences, to always maintain a satisfactory Christian walk, and his love of gain often led him into dubious acts, from which his Christian friends would have dissuaded him, had he consulted them in time. But his taciturn policy, and his confidence in his own judgement, seldom led him to advise with his religious teachers, and naturally created a reserve on their part respecting offering that as gratuitous which might be disregarded. With this exception, his private morals were regular; he was free from the many low vices which too often taint the savage character, and was on the whole a faithful magistrate.

Gov. Adams was the first man of his nation who ever learned to read. Long before an alphabet of his native language was formed, he had obtained sufficient knowledge of the English language to speak and read it with tolerable facility, although he never attained to the more difficult parts of the language, so as to understand the most finished works in English literature. The Bible was the book he understood best. He was fond of reading newspapers, but said he could not comprehend the meaning of many words, but a story simply written was well understood by him.

Kuakini has left a widow but no children. Leleiohoku, the present Governor of Hawaii, is his adopted son and heir. His age was 55 years.

BY AUTHORITY.

IN SUPREME COURT OF HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
JOHN RICORD, LIQUIDATING AGENT OF THE ESTATE OF FRENCH AND GREENWAY, PLAINTIFF IN ERROR, vs. RICHARD CHARLTON, DEFENDANT IN ERROR.

LAHAINA, HOUSE OF GOV. YOUNG, }
December, 30th., 1844. }

Court convened at 10 o'clock, A. M. Present, His Majesty, Kamehameha III, President, and Premier Kekaulaohi. Judges Paki, Kanaina, Kapena and Kaauiwai.

L. Andrews interpreter.
His Majesty announced that the court was opened for business.

Mr. Ricord in a few words stated that the cause was before the court in a printed document and that he did not propose to argue the case any farther, unless it might be necessary to rebut any thing said by Mr. Charlton.

Mr. Bastian, counsel for defendant, said that there was a discrepancy between the summons and the day of trial at Honolulu, and handed into the court a document which he stated to be his entire defence and which was read by Mr. Andrews.

His Majesty presiding over the court, said he would take into consideration the paper handed in by the defendant, and that the case would be decided in June next.

Wherefore the following resolution was adopted: "That we commit this case to the King and Premier for consideration, and report thereon at our next session at Honolulu."

(Signed) C. KANAINA,
J. PAKI,
A. KAPENA,
Z. KAAUIWAI.

Court adjourned at 11 o'clock.

Before the INFERIOR JUDGES at Honolulu.

December 16th., ult. Wheeler, charged with passing three brass pieces for gold. It was proved that Wheeler offered the pieces at Manuel's, who informed him that they were bad and refused to change them. Wheeler next proceeded to the wife of Manual and got \$12 in exchange. Judges fined Wheeler under the Hawaiian Statute, Chapter 31st. section 4, three dollars for one—\$36.

To Correspondents.—"Rumor" is thankfully received.

The "Meteorological Observations" for Honolulu, 1844, by T. C. B. Rooke, M. D., will appear as soon as possible.

Latest Dates.

From London, Sept. 18; Paris, Sept. 17; United States—(New Orleans) Sept. 14; (New York) Sept. 15; (Boston) Sept. 14; Mexico—(San Blas) Nov. 19; Society Islands—(Tahiti) Nov. 23; China, Aug. 26.

Passengers.

Per Columbia—Rev. Mr. Blanchet, bishop of Philadelphia; Rev. Mr. Perkins and family; Dr. Babcock and family; Mr. Geyer.

Birth.—The lady of D. P. PENHALLOW, Esq., of a son and heir—Dec. 29th, 1844.



1845.



SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE FOR THE PORT OF HONOLULU.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 31—Hudson Bay Co.'s barque Columbia, Duncan, 26 days from Columbia River; for London. Sailed from Columbia River, in company with the Columbia, a Belgian Brig—for this port. The Chenamus, hence, had arrived.

Jan. 1—Am. whale-barque Newton, New Bedford. Lost captain. Put in because the crew refused to prosecute voyage.

SAILED.

Dec. 28—Am. brig Ontario, Kelly; Valparaiso.—Am. whale-ship Charles Frederick, Allen; cruise.
Dec. 30—Mexican sch. Julia, Leidersdorff, California.

Dec. 31—U. S. brig Perry, Payne; Marquesas and Society Islands. The Perry replaced her foremast, while lying in our harbor.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sheriff's Sale.
ON THURSDAY, the 23d day of January next ensuing, at 10 o'clock, A. M., I shall sell at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, the British BRIG EUPHEMIA, with her sails, apparel and furniture, levied upon pursuant to execution issued at the Court of Admiralty of Oahu.
R. BOYD, High Sheriff.
Honolulu, Dec. 25th, 1844.

For Sale,
BY E. & H. GRIMES, on the most reasonable terms, the following articles, viz:—
5 tons Russia IRON; 4 do. Swedes do.;
2 tons German STEEL; 1 ton Cast Steel;
20 M. SHINGLES; 5000 ft. Columbia River PINE;
1 Whale BOAT;
10 bbls. ROSIN, and 12 bbls. TAR;
5 tons hoop IRON;
25 casks BREAD;
4 doz. Cane-Seat CHAIRS; 3 do. wood do. do.
1000 ft. Oak BOARDS; 2000 do. do. PLANK;
20 doz. BROWN STOUT;
30 doz. ALE; 400 bbls. CASKS;
Mauls and Hemp CORDAGE;
4 casks pegged BOOTS; 2 do. sewed do.;
40 gentlemen's Riding SADDLES and BRIDLES;
100 doz. Turkey red HDK'S.;
50 doz. Madras do.; 40 doz. Scotch plaid do.;
1 case Moscheto NETTING;
1 case Furniture CHINTZ;
Jan. 4.

To be Let,
THE ROOMS over the Store lately occupied by George M. Moore. For particulars, inquire of E. & H. GRIMES.
Jan. 4.

Flour and Salmon.
JUST received by the Hudson Bay Company's barque, and for sale by their Agents, GEORGE PELLY and GEORGE T. ALLAN,
160 bbls. fresh Columbia FLOUR;
348 bbls. salted SALMON.
Honolulu, Jan. 1st., 1845.

For Sale,
BY GEORGE PELLY and GEORGE T. ALLAN, Agents of the Hudson's Bay Company, on very moderate terms:—
Very superior old Sherry and Port WINE, in bottles;
Tenerile Wine, in quarter casks and bottles;
An English painted Room OIL CLOTH, 20 ft. by 15;
A few casks of superior COFFEE.
Jan. 4.

For Sale at this Office,
A FEW COPIES ONLY, of the "AVERAGE ADJUSTMENT IN THE CASE OF AMERICAN BRIGANTINE LAFAYETTE." Government Press, Honolulu, 1844. Price 25 cts. (tf) J4

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to, or having demands against, the Estate of His Excellency J. A. KUAKINI, deceased, are requested to present their accounts to the undersigned, for settlement.
JOHN H.
G. P. JUDD.

Honolulu, Dec. 28, 1844.
O na mea aie aku a me na mea aie mai a pau i ka waiwai hooilina o ka Mea Hanohano J. A. KUA-KINI, i ka mea i make e hele mai lakou ia mau a hooponopono.
JOHN H.
G. P. JUDD.
Honolulu, Dec. 28, 1844. (tf)